THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834.

Posts rendered Durable by Salt.

Some weeks ago we alluded to the preservative properties of this mineral as exemplified in the increased durability of old timbers about salt houses; and mentioned that some had proposed to deposit it in auger-holes to be bored into fence posts. We were not aware at the time that the experiment had been ever tried. It appears however, from the *Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society*, which we have lately obtained, that it was attempted many years ago in that State with the most signal success. What follows is taken from a letter written in 1824, and addressed to the corresponding secretary of that Institution, by *William Phillips* of Philadelphia county:

"I will give you the result of twenty year's practice, and the mode which has fully realized my most sanguine expectations. In 1803 I planted four gate posts of Delaware oak, *of very inferior quality*; a *two* inch auger hole was bored *through* them, which was *filled with salt*, and *plugged at both ends*. As they were to support highly finished gates, they were cased with boards, and some salt was put inside of the case near to the ground. *The posts are now as sound as when put down*, and bid fair to last for some generations to come. This experiment was tried under the most unfavorable circumstances, as the posts were so much worm-eaten that my carpenters were averse to finish them, under the belief that they would not last five years.

"I have since applied salt to the posts of rail fences, by boring *an inch* auger hole, about four inches above the ground, *diagonally* across the post, so as to reach about two or three inches under ground; the hole is filled with salt and closed with cedar or chestnut plugs. With the result I am well satisfied, as *I have not found any decay among them*, although I have several thousands so prepared. It has been observed by some who have seen them, that the salt would in time dissolve, and by leaving a hollow in the post to retain the moisture, cause its decay. I have not found that the salt diminishes to any extent; and if it should, it must penetrate the wood, and thereby prevent decay. But to obviate such apprehensions, nothing is easier than to draw the plugs, and fill the holes again with salt at the expiration of eight or ten years, or when required, which would be at a very distant period. This can be done at less than a cent a post, exclusive of salt, which must be admitted, is preferable to planting them anew. I have usually paid the workmen *a cent a post* for boring, filling and plugging: they generally earn two dollars a day. A judicious farmer, on viewing my posts, observed he could see no reason why salt should not preserve wood, when it preserved so perishable a vegetable as cabbage during many years."

The advantage of treating new posts in this manner appears to be very decided; and we discover no reason why posts that have been set several years should not also have the benefit of a dose. We should presume that they may be kept in as sound a state as they are at present. Posts which are already set, will not require to be bored *through*, if the person performing the operation will carefully gauge the distance; and one plug will then answer in the place of two. This item will save some labor.

On Destroying Caterpillars.

"Better late than never."

We remember to have seen some years ago, an ancient work on Husbandry by *Tusser*, giving the directions all in rhyme. The work proper to be done in each month, was put under that head; but first and foremost this couplet was repeated:

> "Things forgot in month pas
> Now do at the last."

The advice was the best that the occasion allowed, and we are by no means disposed to consider it obsolete. So we say to such farmers as have not killed all their caterpillars: "Better late than never." These crawlers have done mischief enough—now dispatch them. If left, they will continue to feed on the leaves almost another month, every day growing bigger; and one big caterpillar can eat as much as five little ones. This work ought to be done before breakfast, while they are snug in their nests. And permit us kindly to suggest to you that *early rising* has a fine effect on this business. Is four o'clock too early? Then think the matter over till half past four; but beware of taking another nap, and sleeping till after sunrise.

Some people seem to console themselves for their negligence by adopting an old notion that caterpillars come *periodically*;* and indeed they do—but the *period* is every spring. The man in the fable who sat down on the bank waiting for the river to pass,—or the countryman in London who intended to stand still till the crowd had gone by,—had notions not more preposterous. We have never seen a year in which caterpillars were not plenty in certain orchards. Without doubt, there are more in some seasons than in others;—for we have seen them come from the woods in great numbers; but what of that? If we allow them to go on devouring till they are full grown, and come forth *in the perfect state*, will they not lay eggs? and will not these produce caterpillars next year? We think they will.

*We remember in days long past to have heard old people say that caterpillars were always plenty after the locust year. That notion would not imply that caterpillars are descendants of the locusts; but only that they also had some pretensions to a period of seventeen years.

Cattle Husbandry.

As supplementary to the articles we lately published* under this head, we insert below, from the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, some extracts from a communication of William Aiton, *on the Dairy Cattle of Ayrshire*, and a comparison in the profits of keeping stock for the dairy and for the butcher. The extract will be found of particular interest to our dairy farmers, and will instruct them in the manner and importance of improving our native breeds, or of obtaining the Ayrshire stock.

"The dairy breed of cows in the county of Ayr, now so much and so deservedly esteemed, is not, in their present form, an ancient or indigenous race, but a breed begun to be formed during the memory of living individuals, by some of the inhabitants of the Bailiary of Cunningham, and which have been gradually improving for more than fifty years past, till now they are brought to a degree of perfection that has never been surpassed as dairy stock in any part of Britain, or probably in the world. They have increased to double their former size, and they yield about four, and some of them five, times the milk they did formerly. By greater attention to their breeding and feeding, they have been changed from an ill-shaped, puny, mongrel race of cattle, to a fixed and specific breed, of excellent shape, quality and color. The change has not been effected by merely expelling one breed and introducing another, but on the far sounder principles of CAREFUL CROSSING AND BETTER FEEDING."

"The *chief qualities* of a dairy cow are, that she gives a copious draught of milk; that she fattens readily, and turns well out in the shambles. In all these respects combined, the Ayrshire breed excels all others in Scotland, and are probably superior to any in Britain. They always turn out better than the most skillful grazier or butcher, who are strangers to the breed, would expect on handling them. They are tame, quiet and fed at ease, without roaming, breaking over fences, or goring each other. They are hardy, can travel at the rate of twelve to fifteen miles per day; and they are not injured, but rather improved, by lying out all night during summer and harvest.

"The *size* and *weight* of the dairy cows varies according to circumstances from 20 to near 60 stones (of 14 lbs.) when fat, sinking offals. The greatest number of them weigh from 24 to 36 stones. Their prices varying according to circumstances, it is not easy to fix an average. They have been sold from 8 or 9 to 20 and 25*l.* and as high as 30 and 35*l.* Probably from 10 to 15*l.*, (44 to 66 dollars) may be considered as the average price at present of the best cows; for, like every species of farm stock and produce, they have sunk in price for some years back."

These cattle are reared in a plain, easy and simple way. The calves are selected from parents of the best shapes and qualities, and few are reared that are not of the fashionable color, a dark red with patches of white. A good calf may be reared at any season of the year; but those dropped in March or April come at the most convenient time, as they are ready to be put to grass in May, and attain some size before they are turned on fodder.

"Calves allowed for dairy stock are never suffered to suck their dams, but are always fed from the hand by a dish. They generally get from four to five quarts of new milk twice every day, till they are five or six weeks old; when some whey and meal are introduced into their milk, and the milk gradually withdrawn, and finally withheld, when they are seven or eight weeks

* Gen. Far. vol. 3, pages 17, 26, and 33.

old. Care is always taken to introduce every change of food to young cattle as gradually as possible, as all sudden changes are hurtful.

"Dairy calves get the best pasture on a farm the first summer, and have some preference to the other cattle during the first winter. But from that time till they come to milk, they are generally kept on inferior pasture. They are mostly kept in the cow house during the night in winter. But the better they are fed and treated when young, the sooner will they have calves, and the more likely are they to turn out good milkers. For whatever may be said about improving the breed, by introducing better bulls, or by the most skillful crossing, it will always be found that it is chiefly, or almost exclusively, by bettering the condition of the cattle, that the most effectual improvement in the stock can be effected. It was not by the charms wrought by the introduction of a dozen or two stranger cows, and a bull or two from England, or from any other country, that the whole race of cattle in these counties have been changed from the worst in the arable districts of Scotland, to the best in Britain. That extraordinary change has been effected in one lifetime, chiefly, or almost entirely, by bettering the condition of cattle —by better feeding and treatment, and by judicious crossing, chiefly from the same race of animals. Better feeding and management, with reasonable attention to breeding, will raise *any* race of cows, from the worst to among the best; while crossing ever so much with cross blood, or even a complete change of the stock, will do no good, unless they are well fed when young, and when grown up—when giving milk and when dry. This has been proved to a demonstration, in the improvement of the Ayrshire breed; *and the same thing will happen whenever uniformly* improved by better feeding and treatment."

Mr. Aiton next proceeds to state the manner of keeping the cows. They get dry fodder in winter till they drop their calves, with what they can gather in the fields. After calving they have chaff or cut hay boiled with light oats, green kale, potatoes, turneps, with some good hay, till they are put to grass. Many dairy farmers provide as many turneps as enable them to give to every cow a few daily all the time they are on fodder; and a few potatoes when the turneps fail. They also have a quantity of oats after calving, generally first bruised in a mill—sometimes bean meal. In summer, cows are generally turned into pasture at night as well as in the day. The free use of salt is highly commended. "It promotes digestion, and improves the pile of horses and cows. The superior quality of wool of Spanish sheep proceeds chiefly from their being *daily* supplied with salt." The *quantity of milk* given per day depends on many circumstances. The average is given from 36 to 42 imperial pints, the imperial being probably about equal to our pint. Milk is often sold by the season to those who manufacture butter and cheese, at the rate of from 10*l.* to 15*l.* The better sort of cows are estimated to produce in the season, or year, 6000 imperial pints. We copy entire the directions for the dairy buildings:

"The *buildings* requisite for a dairy farm, are, —cow-house, milk-house, dairy-house, and store for the cheese. Much has been said and written on these subjects, and drawings have often been made of them to little purpose, as drawings are seldom looked at when such buildings are to be fitted up. A few remarks on dairy buildings may suffice.

"*Cow-houses for dairy-cows* ought to be ten or twelve feet high in the side walls, with proper apertures in the wall and no lofts over the cows, that they may breathe abundance of fresh air. Animals so large and well fed as dairy cows, whose lungs are capacious, ought to have abundance of fresh air, as breathing of foul air is injurious to them, especially when many of them are placed in one house. Cows do not require much heat; so that they are kept dry: too much fresh air cannot be given them. All cow-houses and the roads into them, ought to be well paved and kept clean, as the effluvia of dung or urine cannot fail to injure cattle; and it is a great advantage to cows that they be well cleaned and curried with a comb and brush once every day. Where thin flags of stone can be procured, one of them, about four feet square, should be placed on each side of every stall, for two cows. An iron rod, called a slider, about twenty inches long, should be fixed at both ends in a perpendicular position on each side of each flag, so that a cow may be bound to each slider, by a chain which should slide up and down on the slider when the cow rises or lowers her head. When bound in this manner, the cattle are very secure, and have all the freedom necessary to move and lick themselves. Stone troughs are now generally placed before the cows to receive their food; and a passage in front for feeding the cows, is a great convenience. Every cow-house ought to have a tank or well to receive the urine. I saw nothing in continental husbandry that I would more anxiously wish to see introduced into Scotland, than the careful manner in which the urine of cattle, and every species of dirty water, is carefully preserved and used as manure to the land. The Belgians have not only tanks at their cow-houses for collecting the urine, but they have reservoirs on different parts of their farms, to which it is removed as collected, and kept in them, excluded from the air, till it be convenient to be sprinkled upon the ground, which is generally done a few days before sowing the seed for a crop.

"A *milk-house* should be so large as to contain at least one day's milk of all the cows kept on the farm; and still larger if butter and skim milk cheese are made. It should be placed, if possible, under the shade of trees or high buildings, that it may be screened from the sun; and it should not be roofed with slates or tiles, but with thatch and turf, in order to exclude the heat in summer and the cold in winter. The hight of the milk-house should be at least twelve feet from the floor to the ceiling, and it should be laid with polished and neatly jointed pavement, and the joints should be filled up with Roman cement, or other similar material, so that no milk or dirty water may lodge in them, and communicate a bad smell to the house and milk. A window for light should be on the north side of the house, that the sun's rays may not enter; and it should have two ventilators covered with brass wire and guaze cloth to keep out mice and exclude flies. The inside of the milk-house should always be kept dry, cool, free from damp, and well ventilated; and in very hot weather it may be washed in the inside to keep it cool. No gutters for dirty water should communicate near it, nor any docks, nettles, or filthy herbage, allowed to grow near it to create a stagnation of air. The milk-house should be near the cow-house for convenience, yet so distant, that neither the breath of the cattle, nor the effluvia from the cow-house, may reach the milk. The house and every thing in or connected with it, should at all times be kept as clean as can be by human hands. I was delighted with the cleanliness in which the Dutch milk-house and every thing about their dairies were kept.

"The *dairy-house* must be near to the milk-house, and yet so constructed that the steam of the boiler, or effluvia from the house, may not reach the milk-house. This apartment should also be well paved, and the floor and every thing in the house kept clean, as cleanliness is above all things necessary in every thing connected with the dairy. If the milk-house and dairy-house are distant from the cow-house, or from each other, a roofed passage should run between them, as the milk is readily injured by the rays of the sun, by rain, or by exposure to the air.

"A *store-house* is necessary in all large dairies, and it ought to have little light, a moderate amount of air, and be free from dampness, but not too dry. A ground story of a house suits cheeses better than an upper floor or a garret. Cheeses in Scotland are not sweated as in England, nor greased and scraped every week or two as in Holland, but merely kept in a store-room, resembling a barn as to light and heat, but not so airy. The dairy implements will be described under the operations of cheese and butter making."

The comparison as to the profits of rearing dairy stock and butcher's meat will be given hereafter.

Michigan.

Extract of a letter to the Publisher, dated Adrian, 4 mo. 28, 1834:—"As many of the inhabitants of Western New York annually emigrate to this newly settled but flourishing country, some of the readers of the Farmer may feel an interest in knowing that a rail road is about being constructed from Port Lawrence on the Maumee through the village of Adrian to some point on the Kalamazoo river. A favorable charter has been obtained to incorporate a company for the purpose, to be known by the name of the "Erie and Kalamazoo Rail Road Company," with a capital stock of $1,000,000 in shares of $50 each, one thousand shares to be subscribed before the work is commenced. On the 4th of last mo. the commissioners met at Adrian, where a small model of a rail road was exhibited and an address delivered by J. Gibbons. The books were then opened for subscription, and during that evening and the following day nine hundred and sixty shares were taken, and within a few days, more than a thousand, or the amount necessary to commence operations. It is thought the road will be completed as far as Adrian within three years. It is astonishing to witness with what rapidity the wilderness is here converted into "fruitful fields." I am convinced that with health, peace, and the blessing of Providence, the time will shortly arrive when this part of the country may vie in beauty and fertility with any other in the United States that has not been longer settled."

For the Genesee Farmer.

Highways---No. XXII.

The narrow limits which I have prescribed for my numbers, did not permit me to finish my remarks on the Road Law of Maryland, in my last; and I therefore resume the subject.

Without doubt a given sum may be applied to more advantage in Maryland than in this state, and for the following reasons: Self-interest would prompt the Supervisor to study the nature of his business, to select good hands, and to employ no more teams than were wanted. With our path-masters it is different. Our road taxes are assessed in days'-works; and they have to accept the labor of every individual that offers. Some men are good at one kind of business, and worth but little at other kinds. This is a trifle however, compared with what follows. Too many of our path-masters call out men and teams without having duly considered any thing except that the taxes must be *worked out;* or rather that so many days'-works must be *put in.* Many of my readers may have seen a team consisting of two yoke of oxen, two drivers, and one ploughman, who had just finished some small job—what shall they be set to do? The path-master answers, "Let them plough up all that side of the road, beginning in the edge of the beaten track, and extending in breadth to the fence—close as you can go—we *may* want to scrape it." So to pre-

vent three men, two yoke of oxen, and one plough, equal to six men, from standing idle, they must be set to work at something. In three of our nearest road districts, more or less of these *summer fallows*, rough as they could remain from the mold board, have been wintered over,—a disgrace and a nuisance. All the labor performed by the teams while doing this, was a positive damage, much worse than doing nothing. Each part of these roads, in a natural state, was comparatively smooth. In light snows, it was the main track for sleighs; and when mud was abundant, it was preferred by the wagoner. These fallows may not be scraped in five years; and I have no fear of contradiction when I say that things are better managed in Maryland.

My object is to make plain statements, so that our leading citizens may take a little more interest in their own affairs. VIATOR.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Bleeding Cattle.

Bleed your working oxen about this time, and it will prevent their heating so much while laboring—it will soon start off their old coat of hair, make them more hearty and healthy, and they will perform at least one third more labor.

Supply troughs in various places for your horned cattle, horses and sheep, and see that they are constantly supplied with salt in them.

Cut your calves' tails before they are weaned from sucking, and they will never be troubled with the horn ail. If you neglect so to do, take the year olds and cut off the ends of their tails about one inch, and let it bleed pretty freely; and if it does not, take a stick and whip it until it does bleed—if it is likely to bleed too much, take a puff, divide it, and tie one half of it on, and it will very soon stop the blood. Delays are dangerous. G. H.

For the Genesee Farmer.

MR. L. TUCKER—I think your correspondent T. S. P. may be assured that gypsum, after it has been ground fine and laid for a long time exposed to the atmosphere, will lose much of its fertilizing quality. Gypsum and limestone, when reduced to powder, have both a strong affinity for carbonic acid, and in as far as they are saturated with this principle, they lose their attraction for it. If either be reduced to powder, and spread thin on a plate, and the plate be set in a fermenting tub of beer, they will soon be converted into carbonate of lime or chalk. The same will occur partially if left exposed to atmospheric air, and in as far as they imbibe this principle they lose their fertilizing qualities. Such are my ideas on this subject, and remain, Yours, R. M. W.

Potter, April 25, 1834.

ERRATA.—Page 131, line 8 of first paragraph of the first article, for *Agrostima* read *Agrostemma. Gumens*, which occurs three times in the same article, should be *germens*—Page 108, col. 1, line 17, for *crack* read *crease*—Page 130, col. 2, line 21 from bottom, for *join* read *joint.*

Potatoes.

Being something of a *Murphy*, we obtained five or six kinds of potatoes last fall, in order to ascertain which were the best, taking the season through, and our verdict is decidedly in favor of the *Pink Eyes.* They are *now* mealy and white as the best Genesee flour. Perhaps no potato can be found which *keeps* better. They are not so early as the Chenangoes or Philadelphias, but they are superior in quality, nearly or quite equaling the Butmans, and *yielding* twice as well. Farmers who are about planting would do well to try them.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Culture of the Earth.

"The cultivation of the earth is the natural and appropriate employment of man. He was formed of the earth, and his birth place was a garden. A garden too planted and cultivated by the hand of Him who created it; in which 'grew every tree pleasant to the sight, or good for food; the tree of life, also, in the midst of the garden.'"

"How much ought every husbandman to regard his high destination! How deeply feel his responsibility, and his obligation to follow the great example here set before him; and to obey the precept, here so forcibly taught!

"Accordingly we find, in the only authentic record of early times, that the oldest son of Adam was 'a tiller of the ground;' and that Noah, immediately after the deluge, 'became an husbandman, and planted a vineyard.'

"We find, also, in sacred history, frequent allusions to the culture of the earth. Ploughing, sowing, reaping, thrashing, seed time, and harvest, and other like expressions are used; showing that agriculture was early and successfully in use.

"We know, also, that by the longevity of that period, the earth was early and rapidly peopled, and cities built; and that this immense population could not have been sustained, or those cities built, without the knowledge and the aid of agriculture.

"We know, also, that there could have been no commerce without an interchange of the productions of the earth; and that where agriculture has not made some advance, arts and manufactures have no place.

"Until a people, by occupation or habit, become fixed to some spot, as their home, they have no need of houses or barns, or of implements of husbandry, or of smiths or mechanics to construct them. Among the natives of this country was found no mechanic, manufacturer, or commerce. And this is common to all uncivilized nations.

"It may, then, be assumed as true that the cultivation of the earth is the basis of all the mechanic arts, manufactures and commerce. All depend upon it. And every thing which lives, and breathes, and moves, whether in the waters, in the air, or on its surface, derives its support from the earth, as the mother of all.

"I shall, therefore, need no apology on this occasion, for specially addressing those on whom this important business rests; practical husbandmen; those who join naked hands to the axe and the plough, and are not ashamed to bear the scythe and the sickle.

"I shall attempt, concisely, to delineate,

"I. The character of good husbandry;

"II. The character of good husbandmen, as connected with their social, civil and moral duties.

"I. The character of good husbandry.

"The first characteristic of good husbandry, is to cultivate well.

"It has never yet been ascertained to what extent the earth is susceptible of culture, nor the amount it is capable of producing. Much depends on climate, and the nature and qualities of the soil; but more depends on cultivation. No field has ever yet been so highly cultivated, that it was not capable of higher improvement. In England, the most highly cultivated soil in Europe, there are about two acres and one third of improved land, to one individual; in France, nearly four; within the limits of this society, more than seven. Agriculture can hardly be said to have begun its progress in any country, especially in the United States. Much is yet to be learned, and taught, and done, on our best husbanded lands.

"Assuming as the ratio, that each acre now cultivated, may be made to produce only twice its present crop,—and this falls far short of the truth,—it may be made to yield a much greater increase: then cultivating well will save,

"1. *Capital.* The culture of fifty acres will be equal to that of one hundred, and fifty acres will cost but half as much.

"2. *Cultivating well* saves labor. But half the time is necessary to travel over fifty acres, which is required to travel over one hundred. But half the labor is required to plough, sow, mow, or reap one acre, which is required to perform the like operations on two. Besides, the earth, being more thoroughly subdued and broken, yields more readily to the plough, the harrow, and the hoe; and every man knows that a grass field, thoroughly and well prepared for the scythe, is mown with greater ease and with less expense of time and strength. So with every thing about a farm.

"3. *Cultivating well* saves fence, in the same proportion that it saves capital and labor; which is an item of increasing importance, as fencing stuffs annually grow more valuable.

"4. The produce of one acre well cultivated, if not more in amount, exceeds in value that of two acres, poorly managed. It will be of a better and richer quality. Every one knows the difference in the quality of Indian corn, rye, wheat, or potatoes, in full and large crops, from that of the same kind of produce, raised in sparing and lean crops.

"5. *Cultivating well* is a duty. The cultivator owes it to himself; in this way he increases his profits and consequent usefulness. He owes it to his country; he thereby adds to the common stock. The wealth of a nation consists in the wealth of individuals composing the nation. He owes it to the Great Proprietor whose steward he is. He appropriates but half the territory, or less, as the case may be, and produces as much; leaving the other half to be improved by others."

"6. *Cultivating well* adds to the pleasures of labor. This is not an unmeaning expression. The seven years of servitude seemed short to the patriarch, because, surrounded by objects pleasant to his view, and enjoying anticipations pleasing to his thoughts; so, a well cultivated farm, regularly divided into fields, and neatly fenced, with growing luxuriant crops, presents to the husbandman a pleasant and interesting view, affording also anticipation of receiving the reward of his labors, shortening very much the hours of toil, and strengthening all his local and domestic attachments.

"7. *Cultivating well* improves the mind, and temper and habits of the cultivator. The principle of association is so strong and powerful, that we borrow our thoughts, and feelings, and habits, in a great degree from objects around us. The influence of the Grecian skies is proverbial. Every naturalist is acquainted with this principle of our nature. It is not difficult to learn the temper of any man, when it is known with what objects he most familiarly associates.

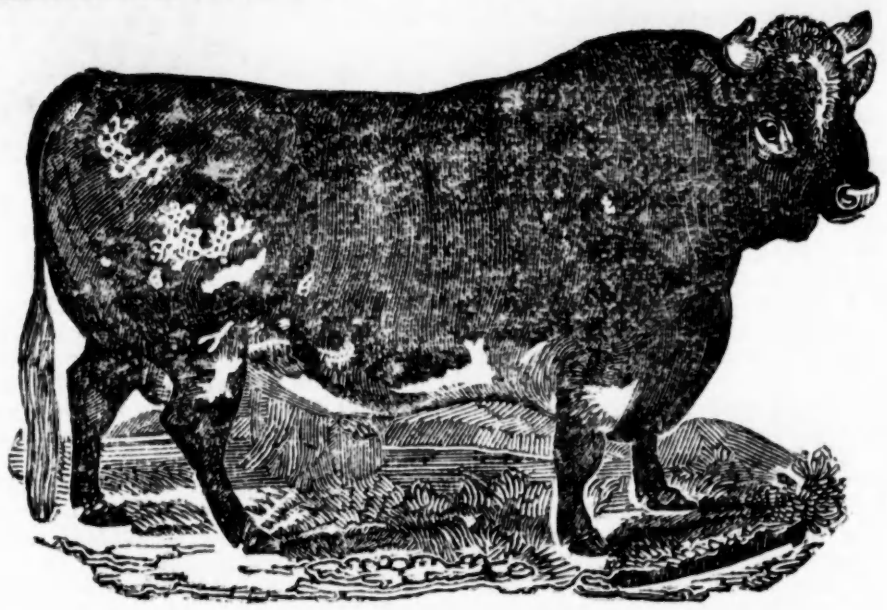
"II. *Good fences* are essential to good husbandry.

"1. They save time. The husbandman, who is obliged to leave his team or his labor, and travel to a distant field to drive out intruding cattle, loses much valuable time, which he knows not how to spare.

"2. Good fences protect and secure crops, the fruit and just reward of toil and care, and prevent the pain of seeing them carelessly wasted or destroyed; and in this way lighten care, and sweeten the hours of rest.

"3. Good fences prevent unkind feelings among neighbors, and not unfrequently vexatious and expensive law suits—the evils of which are sometimes seen and felt by the next generation.

"4. Good fences are an ornament to a farm. An extended plain—an unbroken view of a lake, or an ocean, produces painful sensations; while a landscape, interspersed with hills and meadows, and forests, and cleared fields, excites lively emotions. Such is the pleasure arising from the view of a neatly and well fenced farm, associated, as it always will be, with considerations of security and profit, and the certainty of finding every ox, and horse, and cow, in his own pasture."—*Dickinson's Address.*



AYRSHIRE BULL.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Cattle--No. VIII.

THE AYRSHIRE BREED.

There is no part of Great Britain where the climate corresponds so nearly to that of the northern and middle sections of the United States, as the low lands of Scotland; and if the position is true, that the *soil* and *climate* has such a direct and positive influence upon the qualities and character of cattle, any analogy between that country and this, will prove particularly interesting to us, especially when it is known that the prevailing breed there, is of an extraordinary and peculiar character.

The soil is in many respects, different from that in the northern states, and yet the division and cultivation of the farms, is very similar. Both are made to alternate, more or less, between crop and pasture, and are equally broken by hills and dales, so as to present at the same time, the most luxuriant arable land, and the richest dairy fields. The climate in Scotland is doubtless rather more moist than our own, but it is equally rigorous in winter and mild in summer, and was it not for our prevailing westerly winds, which are of a dry and bracing character, there would be no essential difference. But as it is, the climate and perhaps the soil of these two districts, approximate nearer to each other, than almost any other localities in the two countries.

So far as my observation has extended, the qualities in cattle which are held in highest estimation throughout New England and New York, are the *milking* and *working* characteristics. The *fattening* quality seems to be a secondary object, inasmuch as the *profits* of the farm are derived principally from the *dairy* and the *field*, while the flesh of the animal is reserved only to save its owner from actual loss, or remunerate him for a few years of care and feeding. But there is evidently a great error existing among our farmers, on this point, for it is as desirable to obtain *profit* from the flesh of the animal as from the labor or milk; and a breed which combines all these requisites with the least consumption of food, is, as we have before stated, the most desirable to perpetuate. But the grand difficulty seems to be, to obtain such a breed, and hence the expense, the time and the labor, which have been devoted to the *improvement* of cattle. In all the experiments which have yet been made, an extraordinary improvement in any one quality seems to have been, more or less, at the expense of the others; and we are still left to select our breeds with reference to a predominance of one or the other of these requisites. Without entering, however, into a discussion of this subject at the present time, I will barely remark, that under these circumstances, the breed which affords the most immediate and the greatest profit, whether from the *dairy*, the *field*, or by *fattening*, is for us the most desirable.

The most valuable quality in a *cow*, is doubtless a capacity to yield, for a term of years, a large quantity as well as a rich quality of milk, and after being superannuated for that service, to fatten at the least possible expense; and if connected with this, her offspring are good and kind workers, with an aptitude to fatten, her value is greatly enhanced. The two first qualities are pre-eminently characteristic of the Ayrshire cows.

The county of Ayrshire extends along the eastern coast of the Firth of Clyde, embracing the principal part of the country watered by the rivers Doon and Irvine, and bordering upon what may be called a part of the Irish Sea. As I have before stated, the whole of Scotland was early overspread with the Middle Horn cattle, each section varying its peculiar variety, and yet all having more or less the highland characteristics. The Ayrshire cattle, though coming within the classification of Middle Horns, are yet not decidedly of this breed, but apparently between them and the Short Horns. There seems to be much dispute in regard to their origin, for it is claimed that no course of breeding from the pure highland stock, would produce such an animal, and that no subsequent cross of the Durhams and Middle Horns has had any better success. "All that is certainly known is, that a century ago no such breed existed in Scotland." They were first noticed in Cunningham, in the northern part of Ayrshire, and soon took the name of Dunlops, from a gentleman of that name, who was an extensive breeder. He doubtless improved the breed by crossing and feeding, but the general tradition is, that they sprung from a fortunate cross or succession of crosses, between the native Middle Horns and some foreign stock, perhaps the Holderness or Durhams. "It was not until about 1780 that this improved breed was duly estimated or generally established even in Ayrshire;" but since that time it has rapidly extended throughout the lowlands, and now forms almost the only dairy stock in Scotland. Originating in that district, and *acclimated to the soil and climate*, it possesses all the requisites for durability and extension; its constitution is strong and vigorous, its habits active, and its frame susceptible of great hardships and privations.

Mr. Aiton in his "Treatise on Dairy Husbandry," thus describes them:

"*Head* small, but rather long and narrow at the muzzle; the *eye* small, but smart and lively; the *horns* small, clear, crooked, and their roots at considerable distance from each other; *neck* long and slender, tapering towards the head, with loose skin below; *shoulders* thin; *fore quarters* light; *hind quarters* large; *back* straight, broad behind, the joints rather loose and open; *carcase* deep, and pelvis capacious and wide over the *hips*, with round fleshy *buttocks*. *Tail* long and small; *legs* small and short, with firm joints; *udder* capacious, broad and square, stretching forward, and neither fleshy, low hung, nor loose; the *milk veins* large and prominent; *teats* short, all pointing outwards, and at considerable distance from each other; *skin* thin and loose; *hair* soft and woolly. The *head*, *bones*, *horns*, and all parts of least value, small; and the general figure compact and well proportioned."

The breed has much improved since Mr. Aiton described it, and is now "short in the leg, the neck a little thicker at the shoulder, but finely shaped towards the head; the horns smaller than those of the Highlanders, but clear and smooth, pointing forwards, and turning upwards, and tapering to a point. They are deep in the carcase, but not round and ample, and especially not so in the loins and haunches."

The above cuts* are imperfect exhibitions of the present improved stock of Ayrshire cattle, though the outlines are nearly or quite correct.

The great excellence of the Ayrshire cow is her qualifications for the dairy, and it is to this point I would particularly invite the attention of my readers, wishing them to bear in mind "*the grand secret of breeding*," and also the great disproportion between the food consumed and the milk produced, and the fact, that in our own country almost all the profit which accrues to the farmer from the keeping of cattle, arises from the *quantity* and the *quality* of his milk.

"The *quantity* of milk yielded by the Ayrshire cow is, considering her size, very great. Five gallons daily, for two or three months after calving, may be considered as not more than an average quantity. Three gallons daily will be given for the next three months, and one gallon and an half during the succeeding four months. This would amount to more than 850 gallons; but allowing for some unproductive cows, 600 gallons per year may be considered as the average quantity obtained annually from each cow."

"The *quality* of the milk is estimated by the quantity of butter or cheese it will yield. Three gallons and a half of this milk will yield about a pound and a half averdupois. An Ayrshire cow, therefore, may be reckoned to yield 257 English pounds of butter per year, or about five pounds per week all the year round, beside the value of the buttermilk and her calf.

"When the calculation is formed, according to the quantity of cheese that is usually produced, the following will be the result: twenty-eight gal-

* The cut of the Cow will be given next week.

lons or milk, with the cream, will yield twenty-four pounds of cheese, or 514 pounds averdupois per annum, beside the calf.

"This is certainly an extraordinary quantity of butter and cheese, and fully establishes the reputation of the Ayrshire cow, so far as the dairy is concerned."

To show the comparative value of the Ayrshire cow, to those of other breeds, I will extract the result of some experiments made by the Earl of Chesterfield. "It appeared that in the hight of the season, the Holderness would yield seven gallons and a quart; the Long Horn and Alderney, four gallons and three quarts; and the Devons four gallons and one pint per day; and when this was made into butter, the result was, from the Holderness, 38½ ounces; from the Devon, 28 ounces; and from the Alderney, 25 ounces. The Ayrshire yields five gallons per day, and from that is produced 34 ounces of butter."

From these experiments, it is evident that the *quality* of the milk from the Ayrshire cow, far exceeded that from the Durham though less in quantity; but as a set off to the quantity, it must be remembered that the Durham consumes nearly double the quantity of food. "On their natural food of poor quality, they give milk abundantly and long, and often until within a few days of calving; and they unite to a greater degree, than any other breed, the supposed incompatible properties of yielding a *great deal of milk* and *beef*."

The fattening qualities of the Ayrshire cattle are in high estimation. It is said, however, that the *fifth quarter* does not yield so abundantly to the butcher as perhaps the Durhams or Devons; as the fat appears to be more mingled with the flesh, which to the consumer is certainly no objection. But they feed kindly and profitably, and it is universally admitted that they will fatten on soil where others would hardly live. It is this quality, in connection with their excellence as milkers, which renders them so desirable and profitable to ordinary farmers. They have also so great a tendency to fatten, when relieved of their milk, that a change of pasture, produces a corresponding change in their constitutions, so that when removed from poorer soil to more luxuriant pastures, they accumulate fat with astonishing rapidity. In a mild climate, amid full and rich pastures, the Durhams will doubtless acquire greater bulk, and more fat, and perhaps yield a greater quantity of milk; but in colder regions, where hardihood and vigor are essential, and where the farms vary with the climate, from the most productive to the most rugged and barren, the Ayrshire cow will be found the most productive, as well as the most profitable.

The average estimate of milk given by the Ayrshire cow, varies from 500 to 1,000 gallons per year. Mr. Aiton states that hundreds and thousands of the best Scotch dairy cows, when in their best condition and well fed, yield at the rate of 1,000 gallons in a year, and that in general every four gallons of their milk will yield one and a half pounds averdupois of butter. This estimate is considered high, while 500 gallons per year is far below the average. A medium between the two estimates may safely be considered a fair average. But supposing them to yield only 650 gallons per year, and only one pound of butter to four gallons of milk, each cow would then produce 162 pounds of butter per year, which is something over three pounds per week. I venture to say that there are few dairy stocks among us, which produce *annually* even this quantity of butter.

As very little use is made of cattle in Scotland to work their fields, no statement is given of the working qualities of the Ayrshire cattle, but from their form and activity, there can be but little doubt that they would not prove deficient here. But aside from this requisite, they possess the other two in such high excellence, and are so peculiarly adapted to a rigorous climate, and to scanty fare, that they seem to invite particular and more general attention from the agriculturists of New England.

It is probably true, that a change of *climate* and *soil* and *circumstances*, may alter materially the character and qualities of this breed, but where the countries are so similar in these respects, and where the general features of farming are so much alike, there is less danger of alteration from a change of location.

I have now done with the Middle Horn variety, and after taking a rapid survey of the Hornless and Alderney breeds, I shall pass to the consideration of the Short Horns. QUERCUS.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Duty of Farmers to each other.

It is a satisfaction to discover, on the part of those who till the soil, less of the disposition to hoard up knowledge for their individual benefit, than is to be found in any other class of citizens. This I think may be attributed to the nature of their employment. When viewing the vastly diversified and interesting operations of nature, the mind is led to serious reflection. They know that after all their toil, should the warmth of the sun, or the rain, be withheld, in vain is their toil, —hence the mind is raised to Him who gives the sunshine and the rain; and in this state, our best feelings to each other are brought into action.

Now, although the effects of this benevolent disposition are discoverable in many parts of our country, in an increased harmony and improved husbandry, and consequent augmentation of the comforts of life, in a regard to neatness in our fields, and in and about our dwellings, which may be traced to the example and influence of one or more intelligent and public spirited individuals; yet I am persuaded, more extensive benefits would be felt, and more general improvements be witnessed, if those who are giving a tone to the manners, and an impulse to the husbandry of their immediate neighborhoods, would employ their pens and give the result of their experience to the public, through the columns of the Farmer.

The farmers of Western New York have yet much to learn. Blest with a luxuriant soil, and a benign climate, a large proportion seem content with the abundance which an imperfect husbandry affords. They seem not to be aware, that countries less blest by nature than ours, by means of an improved system of husbandry, and a proper application of manures, are made to produce two fold the crops which we obtain. To produce a like result, and to give the means of its accomplishment to the public, is the duty of the class to whom I have particularly addressed these remarks.

I hold it to be truth, that after the duties which we all owe the first great cause, none are so imperative as those which brotherhood requires at our hands. To increase the sum of human happiness, by acting as peace makers in our respective neighborhoods—by furnishing good examples in all the relations of life—by sobriety, industry, &c. we are discharging the duties of good citizens. ONTARIO.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Cure for Botts in Horses.

MR. TUCKER—Having lost, by the botts, a few years since, two valuable colts sired by American Eclipse, a gentleman with whom I happened to be traveling, learning the circumstance, promised me a remedy. Although it may probably be familiar to many, still the hope that it may benefit some, induces me to send it to you for publication. I will copy the communication. E.

"*August*, 1830.

"*Dear Sir*—I hasten to redeem my pledge, in sending you the recipe of Gen. Morgan Lewis, for the cure of botts in horses. It is copied from a southern paper, as follows:

"Sir—Having seen in your paper various recipes for the cure of botts in horses, none of which have given general satisfaction, if we may judge from the inquiries that are still made for remedies, I send you one on which I have practiced for more than half a century with invariable success. I received it from a German veterinarian, who came to this country with the Baron Steuben, and was attached, as farrier, to the general staff of the main army, in the years 1778 and 9. He may be remembered by some of the military gentlemen of that day, under the dignified appellation of "Count Saxe," a "nom de guerre" given him by the Baron on his entering our service. He was a man of great skill and celebrity in his profession. The manner of preparing and administering is as follows: As soon as the disease is ascertained, drench the patient with a quart of fresh milk, saturated with honey, molasses, or sugar, to be preferred in the order stated. Leave him at rest for two hours, at the expiration of which, having previously prepared some strong brine by boiling as much common salt in water as can be dissolved in it, drench him as before with a pint of it, when cool. After a similar period of two hours give him a pint of linseed oil, and the remedy is complete.

"Horses may, at all times, by attention, be preserved from a violent attack of the botts. A table spoonful of hickory ashes, with a handful of salt mixed with their meal twice a week, will afford perfect security."

The general in his communication, stated various facts. I will copy one, viz:

"The following fact will further serve to show the complete efficacy of this remedy. At the first stage of a journey in the month of June, having traveled moderately about twelve miles, my horse refused his feed, to which I paid little attention, supposing he had been well fed before I set out. At the next stage of about the same distance, he exhibited the most violent symptoms of a severe attack of the botts, such as great restlessness, rolling on the earth, and gnawing it, striking his feet against his abdomen, and biting his sides. I immediately administered my remedy, excepting the oil, which could not be procured. I shortly after turned him to pasture where he soon began to eat,

and the next morning was well enough to pursue his journey. (Signed) MORGAN LEWIS.

From the Northern Farmer.

Unfermented Manure.

In the last number of the Farmer, I noticed some remarks in relation to the subject of manures, as published by the editor of the New York Farmer, "in which he has maintained that the practice of applying rotted manures is better supported by science, than that of applying them in a fresh and unfermented state;" and that the practice of making use of unfermented manures is also condemned by the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, as first introduced by Sir Humphrey Davy. Now it matters not with me, whence the doctrine originated, respecting the use of fresh or unfermented manures; so long as the superior advantages to be derived from their use, for all purposes of field cultivation, are so strikingly manifest, as I think they have been since I commenced their use, which is not less than twelve or fourteen years.

The first, and perhaps *not the least* advantage, to be derived from the use of manure in its fresh or unfermented state, is, the saving in quantity, of at least, in my judgment, one third; and in strength and value of the manure, nearly as much more. I think I have not overrated the injury suffered by manure, when it is permitted to remain in the farm yard, and at stable windows in heaps, exposed alternately to the scorching rays of the sun, the drying winds, and drenching rains of summer, as is the practice with many farmers. Another advantage in favor of the use of unfermented manure, is, that while all crops, to which I have applied it, have ever been uniformly as good, as when I used old, rotted manure, and potato crops much better, its effects have been more durable, and succeeding crops have been more benefitted by it.

Unfermented manure from the barn-yard or stable window, has generally been considered as unsuitable for the corn hill; and, I am not prepared to say, how far it may be advantageously used for this purpose, as I have not sufficiently tried the experiment, fully to satisfy myself on this point. I have for the last five or six years, made use of unfermented manure from my hog pen, in the corn hill; and, have found it to be superior to the fine summer dung from my barn yard. From these two sources, I have usually obtained sufficient manure to dress from two and a half to three acres of corn in the hill, annually, about one third part of which has been taken from the hog pen.

From rather an accidental discovery of the value of coarse strawy manure, from the hog pen, I shall be disposed hereafter to make it an object to increase the quantity from this source as much as possible. Last spring [1833,] I planted about three acres of corn which I manured in the hill, the largest portion of it with fine summer dung from the barn yard, drawn to the field in the fall and deposited in a heap. The remainder of the field, say about one third, was dressed with fresh manure from the hog pen, and placed in the hill as soon as it was removed. About one third of this manure, which was four loads, at the bottom was composed of straw, brakes and weeds, and such other vegetable matters as could be obtained from my farm, and when taken out of the pen, was apparently as coarse and unrotted, as when put in. This, however, was all carried out and placed in the hills. The ground had been planted to corn the year before, without any manure, having been grass ground turned over late in the fall, and no manure was applied to the crop in question, except in the hills as before mentioned. The ground was a ridge of gravelly loam, and from the growth of the crop, the first year [1832], it appeared that the ground on the highest part of the ridge, (the rows of corn running parallel with it,) was not in so good a condition to produce a crop of corn, as it was on either side, at a short distance from it. My corn rows were again planted in the same direction; and it so happened that that portion of the coarse, unrotted materials, (for I could not as I thought at the time, call it manure), from my hog pen, was placed in the hills of eight rows, directly along the highest elevation of the ridge, where the year before the corn had been much the smallest of any in the field. Under these circumstances, I expected nothing more favorable from these rows, in the last, than in the former crop. I however covered the coarse manure in these eight rows, with four or five inches of earth, before dropping on the seed, to prevent it from becoming too dry, and then covered the seed the usual depth.

The corn came up well, and stood very even over the whole field. I soon discovered, though contrary to my expectations, that the corn in these eight rows was gaining on that of any other part of the field; and at the time of weeding it was manifestly the largest of any in the field. It held on growing in the same manner, through the season; and at the time of harvest, I think there must have been nearly one fourth more corn on these eight rows, than on the same number of rows in any other part of the field.

From these facts, I am induced to believe, that unfermented farm yard or stable manure, may be applied, in the hill, to the corn crop, with advantage; provided the ground be deeply furrowed, and the manure buried sufficiently deep, before dropping on the seed, to prevent the roots of the corn from reaching it too soon; or before it shall begin to ferment—after which, it will be admirably calculated to throw the corn forward, and furnish the support necessary to this crop, at the time it is filling out.

I intend trying a small piece for experiment, in this way the coming season.

Should you think the above remarks of sufficient merit to obtain a place in your valuable, and to me interesting paper, I may, perhaps, hereafter be induced to offer something further on other branches of husbandry.

MATTHEW BUELL, JR.

Hints to Farmers.

If you neglected your farming utensils last fall, bring them forward now and see if they are in good order. Apply a coat of paint to the wood; it costs but little and will preserve them from warping and decay. See if there is a peg or a nail lacking, and be sure to replace it. Look to your fences and see that they are in good order. A stone wall looks much neater than a brush fence, or a crazy, rickety rail fence, that a poor old sheep can't rest his bones against without endangering his neck. A bad fence is a fruitful source of quarrels between neighbors. Scrape up the chips about your door yard, let them decay in heaps; they make excellent manure. Don't work your boys too hard; but be sure to keep them diligent. Don't keep them a digging and driving that you may have the better chance to lean over the fence and wrangle about politics, or loiter at "the corner," about the stores or tavern. Set them an example of industry and promptitude yourself and they will be very likely to follow it. Let them pick up the stones about your farm, and pile them in heaps, to make a wall, repair the roads, or at least to be out of the way of your scythe, hoe and ploughshare. Don't let them work with great heavy implements requiring the strength of a man to wield them; if you are able, furnish them with those of a light hand make, and they will work with greater alacrity. Give them a piece of ground of their own to cultivate; it will incite them to prudence and activity. But don't neglect their education, let what will come. Employ a good teacher and be sure that your children go regularly to school. Don't keep them at home to do work you might just as well do yourself. Don't let them go a courting till they have a thorough knowledge of grammar, geography, arithmetic, and practical farming. You had better examine the first love letter they write, and if it is misspelt, don't let them "go ahead." While looking after yourself and the boys, don't forget your wife and daughters. It is hard work to scour up the floors, and the expense of a coat of yellow ochre is a mere trifle. You better put it on—it will save the girls from fretting and your wife from growing old. Don't keep them a borrowing swift and reels, tubs and wheels; if you are a common manager you can do so easily. If they ask for a new gown or a pair of shoes don't scold, and rate them about extravagance, when perhaps those they have are as old as the hills, but buy them if you are able; if not tell them so kindly and frankly, and if they are as reasonable as our farmers' wives and daughters generally are, they will say no more about it. Don't let them ape city dress and fashions; a plain simple attire is always more becoming than a tawdry imitation of the prevailing mode.

Girls must know something more than merely to read and write; they can't have too much arithmetic; and a knowledge of all the English branches of education will make them contented at home, prevent gadding, tattling and romping. Finally, don't borrow, but take at least one newspaper; you will find your account in the superior intelligence, capacity and capability of your family; your barn, your fields, your house and family will show it.—*Portland Courier.*

Bloody Murrain.

We are credibly informed that the disease among cattle called the bloody murrain, is occasioned by the leeches which they swallow when drinking water from stagnated ponds. We are not informed that this fact is not generally known, but presume it is not. Several experiments have been made in this county, all of which have tended to confirm this belief. One cattle dealer, in particular, having lost several fine cattle by this disease, determined, while taking off a hide, to examine the carcase. In so doing he found a number of leeches gorged with the animal's blood. His cattle had usually drank at a stagnated pond where leeches were observed in great numbers. Frequent examination of the dead cattle always resulted in discovering the leeches. This induced him to remove his cattle from the pond, and by watering them at a well he has satisfied himself of the cause, and has lost no cattle since by that disease. Farmers would do well to examine this matter and convince themselves, as it may be the means of preserving many fine cattle.—*Madison (Ohio) Patriot.*

A most Important Discovery.

MR. PRINTER— A few weeks since, being belated in the afternoon about doing an errand at a few miles distant, I resolved to attend to it early in the morning. I awoke, and hasted from my bed, and immediately heard the clock strike. I counted four; sure, thought I, here is some mistake. It was broad day, and but four o'clock. I could not account for it. But I saddled my horse and trotted off. It was actually as light as the evening is after sunset. The air was cool, refreshing, enlivening. It seemed a matter of enchantment. I did my business. My clottish old Dobbin seemed to enter into the life of the jaunt, and I arrived home to my breakfast full of health and humor. The first time I saw my minister, who by the way is a college learned man, I asked him what could be the meaning of this uncommon light morning. He smiled, and told me it was the ordinary course of things; that it was just as light four hours after midnight, as it was four hours before midnight. This was a matter for sober consideration. I resolved to see and prove for myself. I rose every morning punctually at four, went into my field, looked about me, and found it light enough to work. The thought struck me that a couple of hours labor before breakfast, would amount to a great deal. For work I never felt better. I have followed it up ever since; my fields never *looked* better. Never had I so fine health and spirits; and my very conscience seems improved. My wife enters with her whole heart into this family revolution. My boys are ambitious who shall in the morning be the one to give the first call to the others; they skip to the field; and though they cannot *fly* with the birds that play about, they are as lively and musical. My three girls too, though they were always affectionate and dutiful, used to be rather pale and languid; but since their early hours, their eyes are as lovely as the dews of the morning, and their cheeks brighter than the blossoms of the field. Our breakfast table is adorn-

ed with clean dishes, and sweet milk, butter and cream, and the cheerful welcome which we give each other is sweeter than all the rest. The cows themselves, which go to pasture an hour and a half earlier than they used to go, seem to enter into the family improvement, and enjoy this hour and a half more than the remaining part of the day: and my wife even insists that they actually give more milk than formerly: but for this I only have *her* word, and she sticks to it. One thing more, which I did not mean to mention, as it is a family affair; but as it is the best of all, I will hint it for the encouragement of other girls. My Sarah, the oldest daughter, was eighteen six years ago, and though, as I said, one of the best hearted of young persons, was thin featured, and never seemed to get along, *as to prospects*, in so promising a way as—some others. But these *mornings* have made her appear half a dozen years younger, and six times as handsome: and, between ourselves, neighbor Day's son, one of the most steady, industrious, manly sons which a farmer could wish, has been coming and going, and has to-day asked me a question which I think is to end in something.

Since my practice of early rising, I have made another discovery. I used to see some farms in good order, fences in repair, cattle gentle and sleek, and pastures safe, rich and flourishing; others with fences decayed, cattle poor and wandering; the family, at the sun an hour or two high in the morning, half dressed, calling out, "the cattle in the field! Shooboy! Shooboy! Whose are they? Plague on 'em! Drive 'em to pound!" The discovery which I have made is, that the former are generally families that rise at four, the latter those that sleep and snore two hours later.

Now what I have seen, I have seen; what I know, I know; and if any body don't believe, that to sleep from 8 or 9 o'clock to 4, is as long as from 11 or 12 o'clock to 7; that the daylight is just about as early in the morning, as it is late at night, and that the morning is cooler than the day; then I say, let him try and see, and know for himself.

What to do with it.

Mr. Editor—Many persons ask, "what shall we do with it?" when we persuade them to abandon ardent spirit. I answer destroy your enemies with it. The house of an inn-keeper of my acquaintance was very much infested with vermin; he resorted to many different methods but could not destroy them; at length he thought of the effect ardent spirits had upon his two legged customers, and he resolved to make an experiment. Accordingly he prepared a pan of black-strap, set it in the cellar and waited the event. The next morning he found fourteen large rats lying helpless around the pan. It is needless to add, he pursued this device until his house was cleared of rats and mice.

A farmer's corn was much annoyed by a bear, which he was not able to destroy until he thought of rum. He procured a vessel of well sweetened rum, and the next morning bruin was too rich and happy to go or stand. A few have found that corn strongly saturated with rum, will take away the use of leg and wing from crows. One old farmer told me last summer that grasshoppers loved it too. Now I say, neither throw away nor burn ardent spirit, nor for conscience sake murder human beings with it—but destroy grasshoppers, bears and crows. Foxes, I presume are too cunning to drink it.—*Vermont Watchman.*

Useful Hints for House Servants.

Soda, by softening the water, saves a great deal of soap. It should be melted in a large jug of water, some of which pour into the tubs and boiler; and when the latter becomes weak, add more. The new improvement in soft soap is, if properly used, a saving of near half in quantity; and though sometimes dearer than the hard, reduces the price of washing considerably.

Many good laundresses advise soaking linen in warm water the night previous to washing, as facilitating the operation with less friction.

Soap should be cut with a wire or twine, in pieces that will make a long square when first brought in, and kept out of the air for two or three weeks; for if it dry quick it will crack, and when wet break. Put it on a shelf, leaving a space between, and let it grow hard gradually. Thus it will save a full third in the consumption.—*H. S. Dict.*

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S. A. Forbes.	J. T. & R. C. Rollo.
Shaler Burnham.	G. Wall.

☞ We should be ungrateful if we refrained from returning our thanks to the subscribers to the Farmer for their promptness in remitting their subscription money. There are, however, a few who are still indebted for the work from its commencement, and more who owe for the 2d and 3d volumes, from whom it would give us much pleasure to hear.

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	*May 9.* ROCHESTER.	*May 5.* NEW-YORK.
Ashes—Pot....	100lbs.	$3,25.....	$4,12 a 0,00
—— Pearl..	.....	3,50.....	4,60 a 4,65
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	0,16 a 0,18	20 a 21
Candles, mould	.....	0,10 a 0,11	13. a 14
—— dipped.	.....	0,09 a 0,10	11 a 12
Cloverseed.....	.....	6½..... ...	6 .a. 6½
Flax, American.	.....	.....	8..a..8½
Flax seed, clean	tierce	9,00a10,00	10,50a11,00
Flour, Western.	barrel	4,50.....	4,81 a5,12
Grain, Wheat..	bushel	0,81.....	1,00 a1,03
—— Rye....	.....	0,62.....	62..a..65
—— Oats...	.....	0,25..a..27	35..a..36
—— Corn...	.....	0,46.....	70..a..00
—— Barley..	.....	0,50..a..56	70..a..71
Hemp, Americ'n	ton	.....	100 a 125
Hops, 1st sort .	lb.	.....	10..a..11
Plaster Paris...	ton	6,00 a 0,00	2,75 a0,00
Beef, Mess....	barrel	0,00 a10,00	8,75 a9,50
—— Prime....	.....	0,00 a 8,00	5,50 a 5,75
Pork, Mess....	.....	14,00a15,00	13,00a14,25
—— Prime....	.....	11,00	9,25a10,50
—— in the hog.	100lbs.	4,00.....	.....
Hog's Lard....	.....	8,00 a 9,00	6,50 a 8,50
Tallow.....	.....	7,50 a 8,00	7,00 a 7,50
Hay.....	ton	7,00 a 8,00	9,00a11,00
Apples.....	bushel	50..a..100	.....
Potatoes.....	.....	18..a..25	.....
Cheese.....	lb.	6..a...8	7½..a..09
Butter.....	.....	12..a..14	12½..a..16

Dahlias and Flower Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received from the *Albany Nursery*, a quantity of Dahlia Roots in perfect order for planting out this spring.—Printed directions for the cultivation and management of these roots, will be furnished to those who may be desirous of purchasing. Price from two to eight shillings.

The subscriber has also received from Wm Thorburn, Seedsman, Albany, an assortment of Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds, comprising 53 sorts. These seeds were raised at the *Albany Nursery* the past season, and are neatly done up in labelled papers—price 6 cents per paper. L. TUCKER.

may 10

Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR APRIL, 1834.

	10 A. M.					10 P. M.				
Days.	therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky		therm.	barom eter.	winds.	sky
1	50	29,35	S	cloudy		50	29,30	W	cloudy
2	52	29,60	W	fair		24	29,80	W	fair
3	40	29,95	W	do		40	30,00	N W	do
4	40	30,15	N W	do		34	30,15	N W	do
5	52	30,20	S E	do		39	30,10	N E	do
6	56	30,05	N E	do		50	29,90	S	do
7	60	29,85	E	do		58	29,70	S E	do
8	58	29,65	E	do		52	29,55	S E	cloudy
9	57	29,60	E	cloudy		54	29,60	E	do
10	52	29,75	E	do		48	29,80	E	do
11	58	29,90	E	fair		48	29,85	S E	fair
12	64	29,85	E	do		51	29,75	E	do
13	70	29,65	E	do		56	29,65	E	do
14	74	29,60	W	do		62	29,45	W	do‡
15	76	29,40	W	do*		63	29,30	N W	do‖
16	76	29,30	W	do		64	29,25	W	do
17	58	29,45	N W	do		46	29,60	N E	do
18	60	29,60	E	do		60	29,45	S E	cloudy
19	56	29,30	S W	cloudy		51	29 40	W	do
20	65	29,45	W	fair		52	29,40	W	fair
21	6[illegible]	29,30	S E	cloudy		42	29,50	S E	cloudy§
22	46	29,45	E	do		62	29,45	S	do
23	60	29,10	E	do		46	29,30	W	do
24	38	29,55	N W	do		38	29,50	N W	fair
25	42	29 45	W	fair		35	29,30	N E	do
26	52	29,15	S	cloudy		32	29,15	N W	cloudy¶
27	34	29,10	N W	do†		34	29,15	N W	do**
28	46	29,10	W	do		44	29,10	W	do
29	50	29,05	W	do		44	29,10	S W	do
30	52	29 15	W	fair		44	29,20	W	fair

Means,—Thermometer 51—Barometer 29.52—Snow 2 inches—Rain 2 2-10 inches.

* Spring water 45°. † Snow 2 in. ‡ Ther. 84° at 2 P. M. ‖ Do. 85° do. do. § Thunder shower. ¶ Hard frost. ** Snowy all day.

The mean temperature of April, 1831, was 47°—spring water 42°—rain 3 8-10—snow 2 in.
The mean tem of April, 1832, was 47°—spring water 41°—rain 1 5-10—snow ——
The mean tem. of April, 1833, was 52°—spring water 41°—rain 1 8-10—snow 1 inch.
The mean tem. of April, 1834, was 51°—spring water 45°—rain 2 2-10—snow 2 inches.
The latest spring frost in 1831 was May 10.
The do. do. do. 1822 " May 25.
The do. do. do. 1833 " April 27.
The do. do. do. 1834 " April 25.

Improved Cattle & Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber having been at considerable expense to improve his stock of Cattle, is now enabled to offer to the public some fine specimens of the Durham Short Horned improved breed, viz: One thorough bred Bull six years old, one thorough bred Cow four years old, sired by the celebrated bull Bolivar, imported by Col. J. H. Powel of Philadelphia, several half blood Bulls and Heifers, two years old this spring and summer. One full blood heifer Calf, out of the above cow, one year old this spring. Also, several half blood heifers one year old.

ALSO—One Leicestershire Boar, two and a hal years old, of fine size and form. Also, a few fine Saxony Sheep, full blood, together with a few half bloods. All or any part of the above stock will be sold on reasonable terms. A. REYNOLDS.

Rochester, April 1, 1834. apr 5-f3t

Valuable Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber having more SHEEP than he wishes to keep through the summer, will on or before the first of June next, sell about eighty of his fine wooled Ewes with their lambs. Farmers wishing to commence or increase their flock of sheep, will seldom meet with as profitable a lot of Ewes. The greater part of them have been raised from rams from the flock of the Hon. R. S. Rose, and the lambs to be sold with them are from rams selected from the above mentioned flock, which for quality of wool, is not excelled in the United Sates. The subscriber has also 135 three and four year old Wethers of the first quality, which he will sell about the same time. JOHN JOHNSON.

Fayette, Seneca County, Feb. 7, 1833. feb 8-f3m

The following beautiful lines bear no slight resemblance in their descriptive part to Halleck's "Connecticut." They are copied from the Louisville Journal, and were written by Hugh Peters, esq. of Connecticut, on leaving his native land in search of fame and usefulness in the West. [On leaving home, he expressed his irrepressible conviction, that he had passed his father's threshold for the last time. These mournful anticipations proved too true. His body was found in the Ohio on the 10th ult. near Cincinnati. He is supposed to have cast himself in the river in a fit of melancholy delirium.]–*N. Y. Am.*

MY NATIVE LAND.

"My native land, good night."—BYRON.

The boat swings from the pebbled shore,
And proudly drives her prow,
The created seas roll up before,
Yon dark grey land I see no more,
How sweet thou seemest now!
Thou dark grey land, my native land,
Thou land of rock and pine,
I'm speeding from thy golden sand;
But can I wave a farewell hand
To such a shore as thine?

I've gazed upon the golden cloud
Which shades thine em'rald sod;
Thy hills, which freedom's share hath plowed,
Which nurse a race that hath not bow'd
Their knee to aught but God;
Thy mountain floods which proudly fling
Their waters to the fall—
Thy birds which cut with rushing wing
The sky that greets thy coming spring,
And thought thy glories small.

But now ye've sunk to yon blue line,
Between the sky and sea,
I feel, sweet home, that thou art mine,
I feel my bosom cling to thine—
That I am part of thee.
I see thee blended with the wave,
As children see the earth
Close up a sainted mother's grave;
They weep for her they can not save,
And feel her holy worth.

Thou mountain land—thou land of rock,
I'm proud to call thee free;
Thy sons are of the pilgrim stock,
And nerved like those who stood the shock
At old Thermopylæ.
The laurel wreaths their fathers won,
The children wear them still,—
Proud deeds these iron men have done,
They fought and won at Bennington,
And bled at Bunker Hill.

There's grandeur in the lightning's stroke,
That rives thy mountain ash;
There's beauty in the giant oak,
And rainbow beauty in the smoke
Where chrystal waters dash.
There's music in thy winter blast,
That sweeps the hollow glen;
Less sturdy sons would shrink aghast
From piercing winds like those thou hast
To nurse thine iron men.

And thou hast gems: aye living pearls,
And flowers of Eden hue;
Thy loveliest are thy bright eyed girls,
Of fairy form and elfin curls,
And smiles like Hermon's dew—
They've hearts like those they're born to wed—
Too proud to nurse a slave,
They'd scorn to have a monarch's bed,
And sooner lay their angel head
Deep in the humble grave.

And I have left thee, home, alone,
A pilgrim from thy shore:
The wind goes by with hollow moan,
I hear it sigh a warning tone—
"You see your home no more!"
I'm cast upon the world's wide sea,
Torn like an ocean weed,
I'm cast away, far—far from thee,
I feel a thing I can not be—
A bruised and broken reed.

Farewell, my native land, farewell!
That wave has hid thee now—
My heart is bow'd as with a spell,
This rending pang!—Would I could tell
What ails my throbbing brow!
One look upon that fading streak
Which bounds yon eastern sky;
One tear to cool my burning cheek,
And then a word I can not speak,
"My native land—good bye."

Long Island Sound. H. P.

Awful Earthquake in S. America.

THE CITY OF PASTO DESTROYED.

One of those fearful convulsions of Nature, which sometimes occur to make man feel his impotence, as compared with the omnipotent power of his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Grenada, near the western frontier, and also near the Equator, on the 20th and 22nd of January, which has been attended with results of the most terrible fatality. The city of Pasto, with a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, has been almost completely destroyed, and upwards of fifty lives lost. The city of Popayan, containing near 30,000 inhabitants, has also been destroyed. The entire country, for leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of complete desolation and mourning. A volcanic mountain overhangs the city of Pasto, which is situated in latitude 1, 13, N. long. 77, 11—and as the ridge of the Andes, which stretches a little to the westward, was severely affected, there is every reason to apprehend that the city of Quito and the republic of Equador have experienced the effects of the same calamity. Two letters addressed to the Secretary of State, give full and melancholy details of this appalling visitation. From them it appears that the shock was experienced at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 20th January, when an awful motion of the earth commenced, which continued for nearly four hours without interruption, and which on the 22d were again succeeded by several others still more violent—which completed in one chaos of destruction what parts of the city the former had spared.

Of all the religious churches in the city only that of Jesus del Rio and that of San Andre escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral church and the churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, Santiago, with their respective convents, as also those of Santo Domingo, Marced and Monjas, were all dashed to pieces. With the exception of only three or four houses which have but half escaped destruction, all the rest both great and small met with the same fate the churches and convents experienced, and the smaller houses which remained standing were either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the affrighted population were doomed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day, never before known, and the heavy dews by night in a spot where they assembled to implore the Divine mercy for the souls of those whose dead bodies they had collected together.

The country all around was desolate by the night frost and the scorching sun by day.

The appearance of the city, after the violence of the convulsion had in some measure subsided, is described as most melancholy—presenting nothing but an undistinguishable mass of fallen buildings, from which the survivors were endeavoring to exhume the numbers who had been overwhelmed.

The villages in the neighborhood of the City of Pasto, namely Laguna, Mocondino, Buesaquillo, Pejundino, Puerres, Canhalla, Tamondino, Tongovito, Gualmatan, Pandiaco, and Tescual, have all lost their churches, and the two first named towns lost some of their thatched houses and five of their inhabitants.

The parishes of Malatuy, Yacuanquer, Tambo, Buiaco, Funes, and their neighboring Parishes, likewise had their churches destroyed with their plantations and tiled houses, but that lamentable loss of life was not incurred there, which befel Pasto and the Parish of Sibundoy.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, report, that at the right of a large Lake in the District of Sibundoy, a small rising ground is observed which has vomited from its bosom large pieces of rock, and that huge and profound caverns are in the neighborhood surrounding the Desert called Bordoncille; that almost the half of this Desert has been precipitated into the bowels of the Earth, and the other part raised as it were above the surface, till it had formed a mountain of stupendous elevation like another lofty mountain of similar origin, situate between Sibundoy and Aguarico, which in its formation overspread a great deal of the original soil. The Commissioners further state, that this mountain has from the successive convulsions of the Earth, mouldered away, covering the high roads, and causing the formation of immense marshes in the neighborhood; that portions of the earth, precipitated occasionally from its tops, fell into the bed of the river Balsayaco, and obstructed its course, the sudden and impetuous overthrow of which destroyed the lands and houses of the people of Santiago, forcing its waters even as far as Putumayo, being increased by nearly 90 tributary streams; and they state that the church and ten houses have been reduced to ruins, and the remainder of the inhabitants have fled into a high mountain, with all the images which they were able to save from the wreck. Almost the whole of this canton is overspread with large abysses, principally in the parish of Yacuanquer, where its numerous eruptions have fortunately not disturbed the course of the river Guitara.

The constituted authorities have done all in their power to mitigate this heart-rending calamity there. Three thousand dollars were immediately forwarded by the Governor to the city of Pasto, and subscriptions to a considerable amount were entered into to relieve the pressing distresses occasioned by the calamity.—*N. Y. Com.*

MONROE GARDEN AND NURSERY.

GREECE, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selecti·n of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses. Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

Also, a few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis or Phillipine Mulberry, the white Italian Mulberry by the hundred or thousand, English Hawthorn Quicks, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mostly of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand at reduced prices

The subscriber has a large Green House well filled with a large collection of choice Green-Hous Plants in good condition.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, wil be promptly attended to, and packages delivered in Rochester or at the mouth of Genesee River.

ASA ROWE.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the Genesee Farmer—will be sent to those who wish them gratis. October 5, 1833. f6m